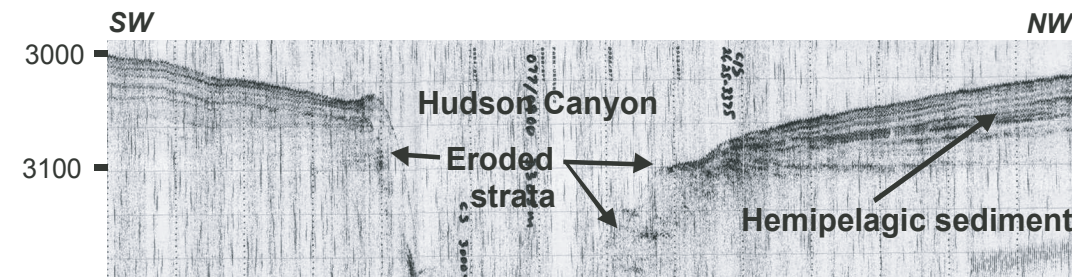
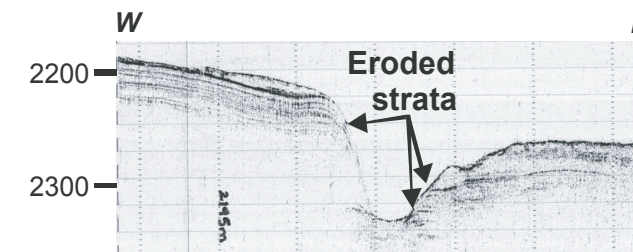


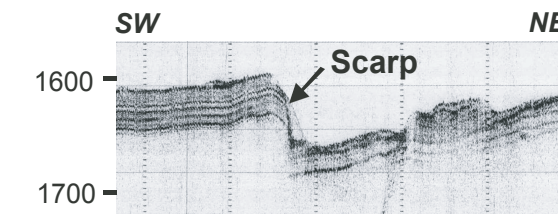
A. Rise valley



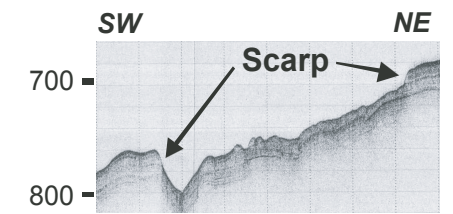
B. Hemipelagic sediment to either side of Hudson Canyon



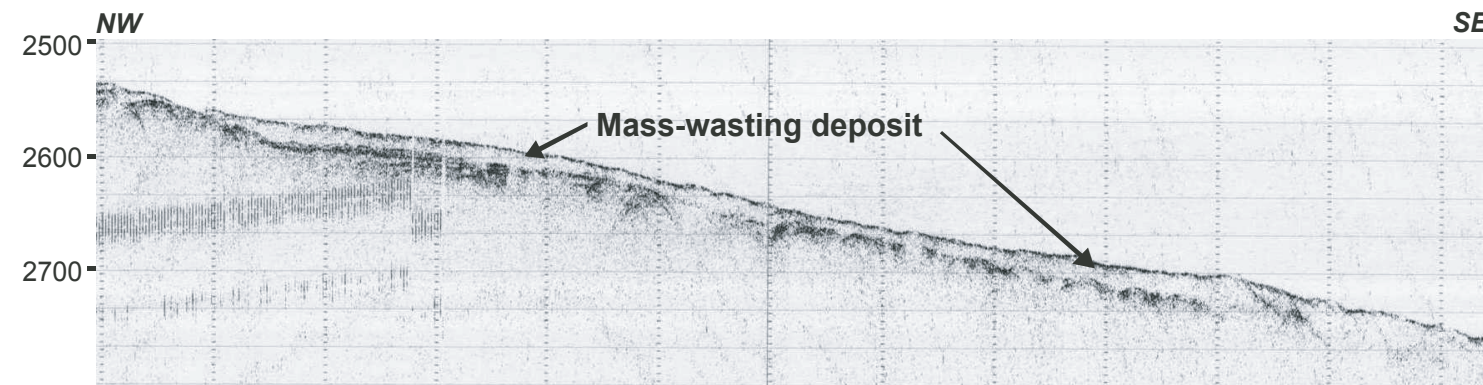
C. Eroded walls of Ryan Canyon



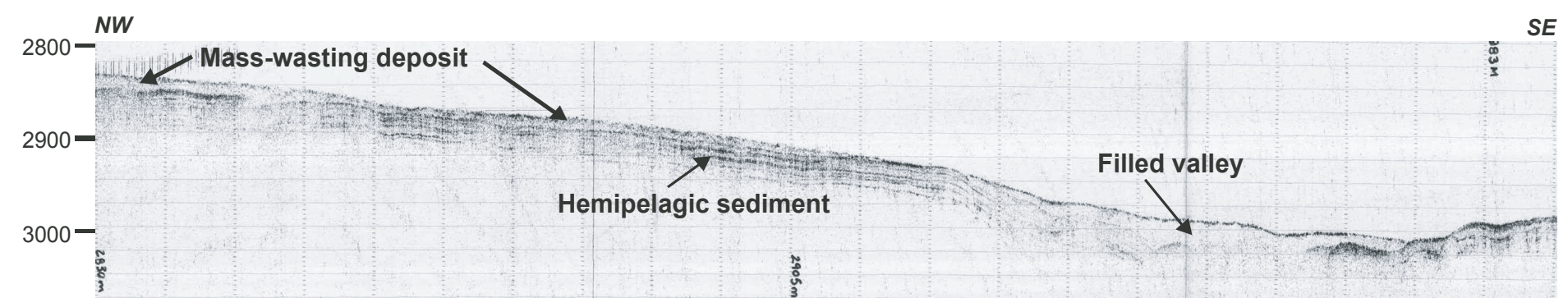
D. Mass-wasting scarp



E. Mass-wasting scarp



F. Mass-wasting deposit on upper rise



G. Mass-wasting deposits overlying hemipelagic sediment and filling a valley

Figure 10. High-resolution seismic profiles showing (A) a lower continental rise valley that is cut into hemipelagic sediment and maintained by preferentially reduced sedimentation within the valley, (B) outcrop of older strata on the walls of Hudson Canyon and hemipelagic deposits to either side of the canyon, (C) outcrop of older strata on the walls of Ryan Canyon where it crosses the lower continental slope, (D) mass-wasting scarp on the lower continental slope northeast of Hudson Canyon, (E) mass-wasting scarp on the middle continental slope southwest of Hudson Canyon, (F) mass-transport deposit on the continental rise northeast of Hudson Canyon showing the deposit's seismically transparent nature and rough surface, and (G) mass-transport